INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) BASED RESOURCE AND SERVICES AMONG THE RESERCH SCHOLARS IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY: A STUDY

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*Abstract: **This paper highlights the concept of Information Communication Technology (ICT), Aims of ICT in library, Advantages of ICT to library, Role of Librarian In ICT Environment, Impact of ICT on Library. The basic aim of this paper is that at end of this paper on should know impact of ICT on the work environment in libraries, realize the impact of ICT on information formats, access and delivery and recognize ICT as tools that librarians can and must use to meet the information requirements of users.**

 Keywords: Information Communication Technology (ICT); Housekeeping Operation; Library Service; Library Automation; Library Operation*

Introduction

Libraries and information centers nowadays are moving their part from manual way of proving information resources to electronic, online and digital information resources. The use of computer technology has increased the trust on computer systems, fast value of the Internet and quality and quantity in the information overload which have overpower and subdue academic libraries to adopt emerging methods for storage, organize, retrieval and dissemination of information for better library services delivery.Ebijuwa (2005) defined ICT as tools used for collection, processing, storage, transmission, and dissemination of information. The application ofICTs in libraries has helped to ease and improve library services as well as enhances information accessibility. ICT application is used interchangeably with automation in libraries and informationcenters which have flooded the global information village. Library automation has facilitated easy access to information, preservation of vital information in the library as well as searching for information with less time. One of the objectives of automation is to make information easy among academics, faculty members, researchers, students and other information professionals through e-mail, transfer of documents, computer, teleconferencing, video conferencing, etc. ICT has brought numerous objectives to

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library and information centers, such as to form and bridge communication network that will link two or more libraries and information centerstogether, this is also refers to as consortium(Williams and Channaveeraiah, 2008).

Impact of ICT on LIS Education

During the last few years, it seems in India a major changes as regards to LIS profession and professionals. India is a significant place in the world as regards to its history of vastly developed civilization and culture and way of life. But, in current years, India is having all types of libraries, which are located at the well-known places of learning. They include State Central libraries, Regional libraries, Oriental Manuscript libraries, and libraries attached to educational institutions, Research centers, Religious/Cultural organizations, Learned Societies and libraries managed by private organizations, Velmurugan&Kannan (2011) . LIS curricula need to consolidate ICT concepts, knowledge, skills and proficiency into core competencies, and LIS schools need to provide adequate content and practice that will enable LIS graduates to adopt and use of ICT application in effective manner. The use of electronic resources in teaching and learning positively impacts the delivery of LIS modules. Some of the new approaches, methods, techniques and instructional resources/tools of teaching/learning, when innovatively used, not only make it easier for students to learn. But also insidiously acquaints students with the ICT tools. LIS researcher along with depending on print sources also refers a lot of E-resources due to various advantages of eresources. Libraries also have started depending on and providing ICT based information services along with traditional services. However, the significance or magnitude of these issues and challenges vary between countries and institutions, presumably due to socio-political and economic environments.

Review of Literature

This review examines currently available research literature that focuses on the use of technology to support inclusive teaching and learning.

 (Yusuf, 2005) The field of education has been affected by ICTs, which have undoubtedly affected teaching, learning, and research Al-Ansari, (2006), A great deal of research has proven the benefits to the quality of education Oliver, (2000, ICTs are able to provide strong support for all these requirements and

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there are now many outstanding examples of world class settings for competency and performance -based curricula that make sound use of the affordances of these technologies.

Statement of the Problem

Considering the enormous benefits that are experienced in the Impact Utilization of Information and Communication Technology based Resources and Servicesamong theResearchScholars in The Faculty of ScienceAnnamalaiUniversity: AStudy.ICT acquisition and implementation is facing a lot of problems. This research work is being conducted to expose some of the inhibiting factors that are hindering the impact of ICT on Annamalai UniversityLibraries. Among the militating factors hindering the impact of ICT on research scholar in Faculty of Arts Annamalai Universityare a lot of capital investment to buy hardwares, softwares and standby generators for the library. Lack of search skills, automation at infancy level, epileptic power supply, and technical know - how are some of the problem encountered by the academic libraries.

Objectives of the Study

1. To determine the usefulness of ICT resources in academic libraries.
2. To determine the challenges associated with the application of ICT in Annamalai University
3. To analyse the Faculty of Arts department -wise respondents' time duration for searching information a particular piece of information
4. To examine the Gender -wise respondents' time duration for searching a particular piece of information

Hypotheses

❖ There is a significant association between occupation status of the Faculty of Artsdepartment -wise respondents and their time duration for searching informationa particular piece of information
❖ There is no significant association between occupation status of the Sex -wise respondents' time duration for searching a particular piece of information

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❖ There is no significant association between occupation status of the the challenges associated with the application of ICT in Annamalai University

❖ There is a significant association between occupation statuses of the usefulness of ICT resources in academic libraries.

Methodology

The investigator started the study by searching literature available through primaryinformation resources. The study covers faculty ofArts,11departments in Annamalaiuniversity. The questionnaire method was used for the present study to collect the necessary primary data, keeping in view the objectives of the study. Total 270 questionnaires were randomly distributed among the faculty member and 253 filled-up questionnaires were received back. The rate of response is 93.70.%. In addition to questionnaire method, interview schedule and observation method were also used to collect required information as a supplement to the questionnaire method. The data collected has been analyzed and interpreted using simple percentage techniques.

Faculty of Arts list of departments

1. English
2. History
3. Political Science and Public Administration
4. Economics
5. Commerce
6. Sociology and Social Work
7. Population Studies
8. Business Administration
9. Library and Information Science

10. Centre for Rural Development

11. Philosophy

Data Collection

The researcher employed a well structured questionnaire for collecting the data from the respondents. The researcher scholars sent questionnaires to the Faculty of Science the concerned 11 Departments in Annamalai University. The questionnaire was prepared in such a way that the respondents could easily understand and simply indicate the answers that they wished to respond from among multiple answers.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPATION

Table-1 faculty of arts wise Distribution of Questionnaire Respontents'departments in Annamalai universityof ICT

S.No	Faculty of Science Wise	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	English	44	17.39
2	History	40	17.39
3	Political Science and Public Administration	26	10.27
4	Economics	43	16.99
5	Commerce	26	10.27
6	Sociology and Social Work	18	7.11
7	Population Studies	5	1.97
8	Business Administration	12	4.74
9	Library and Information Science	20	7.90
10	Centre for Rural Development	12	4.74
11	Philosophy	7	2.76
	Total	253	100.00

Table -1 reveals faulty of Arts department wise respondents of ICT in Annamalai university.From the above found that out of the total 253 respondents ICT faculty of Sciencein Annamalai University. 46(17.39%) of the respondents are from English,43(16.99%) of respondents Economics,49(15.81%) of respondents are History,26(10.27%) of respondents are Political Science and Public AdministrationandCommerce,20(7.90%)of respondents are Library and Information Science,18(7.11%)of respondents are Sociology and Social Work,12(10.27%) of respondents are Business Administration andCentre for Rural Development,7(2.76%) of respondents are Philosophy and5(1.97%) of respondents are Population Studiesfaculty of research scholars wise of ICT in annamalai university. It could be seen clearly from the above discussion most the respondents are Englishand Economics.

Table-2 Gender wise Respondents from ICT on Informal Sources

S.No	DEPARTMENT Wise	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	English	27	20	44(17.39%)
2	History	20	20	40(17.39%)
3	Political Science and Public Administration	9	17	26(10.27%)
4	Economics	21	22	43(16.99%)
5	Commerce	12	14	26(10.27%)
6	Sociology and Social Work	10	8	18(7.11%)
7	Population Studies	2	3	5(1.97%)
8	Business Administration	1	11	12(4.74%)
9	Library and	12	8	20(7.90%)

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	Information Science			
10	Centre for Rural Development	11	1	12(4.74%)
11	Philosophy	5	2	7(2.76%)
	Total	**130(51.38)**	**123(48.62)**	**253(100.00)**

The above Table -2 Shows the Gender wise distribution of ICT on research scholar in faculty of arts in Annamalai university.it is inferred from the survey , 130(51.38%) of respondents are Male and 123 (48.62%) of the respondents are Female. It is clearly from the above table most of the respondents are Male.

Table3

Faculty of Arts department wise respondents' time duration for searching aparticular piece of information

Department wise	Within a day	Within a week	Within a month	Over a month	Difficult to find without proper guidance	Total
English	20	15	5	3	1	44(17.39%)
History	18	13	6	2	1	40(17.39%)
Political Science and Public Administration	10	8	4	3	1	26(10.27%)
Economics	20	15	6	1	1	43(16.99%)
Commerce	14	5	5	1	1	26(10.27%)

Sociology and Social Work	10	5	1	1	1	18(7.11%)
Population Studies	1	1	1	1	1	5(1.97%)
Business Administration	7	2	1	1	1	12(4.74%)
Library and Information Science	10	6	2	1	1	20(7.90%)
Centre for Rural Development	7	2	1	1	1	12(4.74%)
Philosophy	3	1	1	1	1	7(2.76%)
Total	**120(47.43%)**	**73(29.24%)**	**33(13.04%)**	**16(6.32%)**	**11(4.34%)**	**253(100.00)**

Source: Computed from primary data

Data in *table 4* indicate the state wise respondents' time duration for searching a particular piece of information. It could be noted that out of the total 253 respondents, 120(47.43%) per cent of the respondents state that they can search a particular piece of information within a day ,**73(29.24%)**percent of the respondents hold the view that they can search a particular piece of information within a week. In this study, **33(13.04%)** percent of the respondents report that they can search a particular piece of information within a month and **16(6.32%)** percent of the respondents state that they can search a particular piece of information over a month. Moreover, **11(4.34%)** percent of the respondents state that it is difficult for them to search a particular piece of information without proper guidance.

It could be noted that majority of the 120(47.43%) per cent of the respondents state that they can search a particular piece of information within a day.

Table 4 Gender -wise respondents' time duration for searching a particular piece of information

GENDER WISE	Within a day	Within a week	Within a month	Over a month	Difficult to find without proper guidance	Total
Male	70(53.84%)	30(23.07%)	20(15.38%)	5(3.84%)	5(3.84%)	**130(51.38)**
Female	70(56.91%)	30(24.39%)	20(16.26%)	2(1.62%)	1(0.81%)	**123(48.62)**
Total	**140(55.33%)**	**60(23.71%)**	**40(15.81%)**	**7(2.76%)**	**6(2.37%)**	**253 (100.00)**

Source: Computed from primary data

Data in **Table 4** indicate the Gender wise respondents' time duration for searching a particular piece of information. It could be noted that majority of the female respondents 70(56.91%)state that they can search a particular piece of information within a day and majority of the male respondents 70(53.84%) state that they can search a particular piece of information within a day.

It could be deduced from the above discussion that majority of the male respondents time duration for searching a particular piece of information mainly either within a day.

CONCLUSION

Effective application of information technology in library transmits users' satisfaction. The present scenario demands the updated technology for the faster and approachable library services. Gradually, new technologies are developed, consequently there is the need to develop our skills and capacity to provide enhanced library services. Library resources must be used at a

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large amount. The successfulness of a library and the library professional always depends on the quality of the service. The emergence of ICT is the new paradigm to extend the level of library operation and services. So, it is inevitable for the library professionals to be updated with the technology for the own existence.

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